

EDMONTON BULLETIN

SUNDAY

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EDMONTON BULLETIN APRIL 5TH, 1901

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT:

CANADA'S PROSPERITY

Taking part in the debate on the
budget in parliament on Friday, March
22nd, Mr. Oliver spoke as follows. From
Hansard:Mr. Frank Oliver (Alberta). Mr.
Speaker, as the announcement of the
hon. minister of finance (Mr. Fielding)
necessitates covers every depart-
ment of the fiscal and commercial pol-
icy and administration of the country,
it is only reasonable that the discus-
sion of these announcements should
wander far and wide, a privilege which
has been very fully availed of by most
of the hon. members who have taken
part in the discussion so far. But,while our discussion may cover a great
deal of ground, our voice is narrowed
down to the point of whether we shall
endorse the policy and administration
expressed by the finance minister's an-
nouncements, or accept the resolution
in amendment moved by the hon. leader
of the opposition (Mr. Borden, Hal-
fax).In deciding which we shall sup-
port it is not necessary, nor is it pos-
sible, that we should all absolutely
agree with one or the other. In any
country, and particularly in a coun-
try so widespread as Canada, there
must necessarily be many points of
view in regard to the policy of tax-
ation, the trade policy and the fiscal
policy of the country. I assume that mem-
bers are elected to this parliament for
the purpose of representing the several
interests and sections of the country,
not by endeavoring to force absolute-
ly their particular views upon the
whole house as common as to as far as
possible, find a common ground upon
which they can stand to vote together
for the common good. I hope, then,
that in discussing the budget from the
point of view of the interests and the
locality which I am particularly iden-
tified with, I will not be accused of
any less patriotism or any more
sectionalism than any
other hon. member, represent-
ing special interests or a special
locality. In discussing the question of
taxation, of taxation raised by means
of a tariff, we find that the full mean-
ing and purpose of the taxation is not
represented merely by the rate of duty
but by the average rate of duty. A
certain level percentage rate of duty
levied on all articles alike would be
eminently unfair to those classes of the
community who would be affected by
the tariff through their purchases of
necessaries rather than luxuries. A 10
per cent duty on everything would be
a greater burden upon the community
at large than a 30 per cent duty ap-
plied only to articles of luxury. So
too, on the protective side of the tariff
—because a tariff, in so far as it is a
tariff, must necessarily be that is
protective, or, possibly, destructive.
Those industries which depend on an
export market for their ultimate profit
cannot by any possibility derive the
same advantage from the protective
features of the tariff as those indus-
tries which depend on the home mar-
ket. So, there are and must be, very
wide differences in the point of view
both in regard to taxation and in re-
gard to protection. I need not tell the
hon. members of this house that in
that part of Canada lying west of Lake
Superior the purchase of necessities is
immeasurably greater than the pur-
chase of luxuries. I need not say that
that part of Canada depends on the
advantages it receives in the export mar-
ket rather than on the advantages it
receives in the home market for its
ultimate success. Therefore, west of
Lake Superior, the country needs low
taxation on necessities and can af-
ford low protection on products. In
other words, the country west of Lake
Superior is, in its own interest, neces-
sarily a low tariff country. I need not
say that the country west of Lake Su-
perior is not the only part of Canada so
interested. Wherever, in all this broad
Dominion, the majority of the peo-
ple are buying necessities instead of
luxuries, and wherever, the prosperity
of the producer depends upon exports
rather than upon home sales, the posi-
tion is necessarily the same as that of
the country west of Lake Superior, and
those interests are identified with a
low tariff.As to the tariff which has been put
in force by the present administration,
it is so far as the tariff has given to
the consuming and export producing
class of this country relief from the
burdens which they formerly bore, in
so far as it necessarily has our support.
In so far as it has not done that it
necessarily must meet with our criti-
cism. There are features of the present
tariff which some of us do not con-
sider satisfactory. We believe that
there are articles upon which the tar-
iff is unfairly high, and if it were pos-
sible for us to secure a reduction in
these particulars we would take such

means as would secure that reduction.

Having recognized the advantages
which we have derived under the pre-
sent tariff policy and administration;
having stated the points on which we
feel inclined to criticize that policy,
the question for us to decide is: Where
do we stand and how do we stand in
regard to the alternative proposition
placed before us by the leader of the
opposition. Are we to look to that pro-
position for greater advantages than
we enjoy under the tariff policy of the
present administration? I will not read
the amendment to the house, because
the house is no doubt familiar with it.
It is divided into three paragraphs, and
if I might be allowed to give my
poor judgment in regard to the mean-
ing of those paragraphs, I would say
that paragraph No. 1 declares for a
protective tariff for all industries in
Canada; that paragraph No. 2 declares
for trade advantages to be given to
all parts of the empire, and that para-
graph No. 3 declares for a tariff war
against all the rest of the world. For
my part I am a protectionist in prin-
ciple and in practice. I believe that it
is the business of any government to
protect the interests of the country
over which it is called to govern; and
if the leader of the opposition or if his
friends behind him, can show me a
reasonable means whereby he can pro-
tect and advantage at once the labor-
ing, the agricultural, the manufactur-
ing, the mining and other industrial
interests of Canada by a tariff adjust-
ment, he can have my vote.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver. But judged in the light
of past events; judged in the light of
the events transpiring in this country
since the adoption of the so-called pro-
tective tariff in 1878; our experience
leads us to believe that so-called na-
tional protection means protection for
one class and one interest of the com-
munity, and the sacrifice of every
other.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver. It will be competent for
our friends opposite to explain in what
way they propose to advance the agri-
cultural and mining interests of the
west by changes in the tariff. They
have not attempted to do so yet, and
we would be glad to hear from them
on that point. The so-called protec-
tive tariff; the mis-called national pol-
icy was framed in 1878. It was framed,
we are given to understand, by a
master hand and by a master mind;
but that policy framed by a master
hand and administered by a master
mind never did give protection to the
agricultural and mining interests of
Canada any more than it did to any
other of those interests and industries
which depended upon the export mar-
ket for their success.As to the policy of mutual trade pre-
ference within the empire, I would be
glad to know how our friends propose
to adequately protect every interest
within Canada, and at the same time
provide for a trade preference
throughout the empire. Do they pro-
pose to get something for nothing? The
world has changed if they can get a
preference throughout the empire
without giving something in re-
turn. And then I ask them: What in-
terest which they have pledged them-
selves here to absolutely and ade-
quately protect, are they going to sacrifice,
and in what measure are they going
to sacrifice it, in order to secure this
mutual trade preference throughout
the empire. I would ask them fur-
ther: What they propose to do about
the trade preference that exists at the
present time between Great Britain
and Canada. I understand that our
friends on the other side are not in
favor of that trade preference, al-
though they have not specifically de-
clared themselves against it. We
would like them to come off the fence
and say just exactly what they are
going to do about it, because I would
like them to understand that the prin-
ciple of preferential trade with Britain
as it stands at the present time ap-
peals to the views and the interests of
that section of the people of Canada
who depend upon the export market of
Great Britain for their ultimate suc-
cess. Under the present preference, we
who depend for our success upon the ex-
port of our products, believe that any
measure that tends to improve our
market in Britain is a benefit to us,
and when we secure that preference
in the British market, not by giving
something, but by taking something
—that is, the privilege of buying what
we want at a lower rate of duty—I
say that preference is good enough
for us until we can get something bet-
ter at any rate; and it has our en-
dorsement not only as a matter of
sentiment, but as a matter of practical
business.In regard to the third paragraph
of the amendment which declares for
a tariff war with the world, I would
ask again: If we are to regulate our
tariff, not as is stated in the first
paragraph for the purpose of protect-
ing every interest within our country,
but for the purpose of attacking every
interest in every other country. It
seems to me that there is as much dif-
ficulty in meeting both conditions as
between the first and third paragraphs
as between the first and second.I believe in the principle of regulat-
ing our tariff according to our own
needs and requirements and in our
own interest. I do not think it is a
principle capable of general applica-
tion that whenever any other country
sees fit to put up a certain tariff
against us, we should therefore put
up the same tariff against it. For
these reasons, while I still criticize the
fiscal policy of the government and
their administration in any particularwherein I consider they have not done
the best that can be done for the well-
being of that part of the country in
which I am most deeply interested, I
am compelled to vote for the resolution
of the government instead of that of
the opposition.The amendment of the leader of the
opposition is a statement of policy on
the part of a great political party,
a party which hopes again to rule the
destinies of this country; and I would
be glad to understand exactly what is
meant by what is said. Where the
hon. member for West Toronto (Mr.
Osler) was replying to the speech of
the finance minister, he criticized the
fiscal policy of the government, and
it seemed to me with fairly good rea-
son. He said that he thought a time
when the revenues were swelling was
a time when either the taxation should
be reduced or the debt decreased. He
said that in his speech, but it is not
embodied in this resolution. I ask you
to reconsider if you can the work-
ing of the first paragraph of the resolu-
tion, which declares for pronounced
and adequate protection, or in other
words high duties, with the statement
of the hon. member for West Toronto
that a rising revenue should be accom-
panied by reduced taxation. If hon.
gentlemen opposite will give us a pol-
icy which will appeal to the interests
and provide for the well-being of the
great producing industries and the
great consuming classes of this coun-
try, then they can have the support of
the representatives of those classes and
those interests. But so long as they
see fit to declare in this house, if not
in resolution, at any rate in speech,
that every interest of this vast coun-
try is governed by and involved in
the one single and minor interest of
manufacturing, just so long must they
depend on the manufacturing interest
for their support, and just so long
will I take the liberty of returning to
them the accusation of sectionalism
and narrowness which has been levelled
on several occasions in this house
against the representatives of the west-
ern country, because they uphold
western interests.The people of the west, have no an-
timony towards the manufacturing in-
terests. We wish them nothing but
an abundant success. We are not sec-
tionalists. We like to see this east-
ern Canada built up; we are proud
when we see it prospering. We like
to see these tall chimneys rising; we
like to see those thousands of people
employed in manufacturing; we like
to hear of those great iron mills. That
is one side of the question. But we do
not like to see gentlemen who repre-
sent the manufacturing interest stand
up in this house and assume and de-
clare that the manufacturing interest
must be protected at all hazards, and
(Continued on page 8).

WE LEAD

in House Furnishings.

An immense range of New
Goods just received.As our goods in these lines are
bought for 27 large stores, includ-
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ments west of Toronto, we can
naturally give values in these
lines unapproachable by the ordi-
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Floor Oil Cloth.

Handsome new designs; 3
qualities; 4 widths; 35c. to
60c. square yard.

English Linoleums.

Inlaid or painted; Newest de-
signs; 50c. to \$1.50 square
yard. Our best inlaid will last
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We can usually show over 75
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From 50c. to \$3 a pair; a won-
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Complete new stock. Hand-
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in spots, stripes and colors. 23
pieces of the newest and dain-
tiest productions just opened
up; Very attractive lines at
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Carpet Fringe to suit any carpet.
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BIG STOCKS NOW ON HAND.

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Builders' Supplies



Builders' Supplies

Get our Prices for your Spring Wants and compare
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We have the assortment and you get the
advantage.

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Everything for the Kitchen but the Cook and
Hot Water.

It Pays to Buy at Ross Bros.



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Bring your Wheels to our Repair Shop
and have it cleaned and repaired. A word
to the wise is sufficient, and the "word"
is "a stitch in time saves nine."
ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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Property.We have on our list one of the most
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Edmonton district for sale from \$5 to \$10
per acre, on easy terms, only a short
distance from town. Also some very desirable
city property, both business and residential.
Call and examine our list before purchasing
elsewhere.Loans and Insurance written.
SHEDDEN & CAMPBELLTo Clear
OUT

the balance of our Winter Stock

Dress Goods,
Boots and Shoes
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Mitts and Gloves

we will offer these lines from our

AT COST PRICE.

We must have room for our Spring Stock.

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SEEDS

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

SAVE MONEY

by buying your Seeds from us in
instanceONION SETS—Yellow Dutch, 1 lb. 10c.
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\$1.25 worth Package Seeds for \$1.00.

We advise Bulk Seeds. You get about
three times as much seed and get it
absolutely fresh by buying from us.Potter &
MacDougallCouches: A comfortable
couch is one of the most
essential pieces of furniture in a
house. You will find the best
one of our \$10 or \$15 Couches, and you will
be high as for the soft springs, and the
house comfort when they are bought so
reasonably.McIntosh & Campbell,
Horsemen to Melville & Vancouver

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Britannia (Allan)	Edmonton	April 10	April 15
Canterham (Dunsmuir)	Edmonton	April 17	April 22
Portland (Allan)	Edmonton	April 24	April 29
Vancouver (Dunsmuir)	Edmonton	April 31	May 6

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Lake Umbagog (New York)
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First Class, \$10 and up. Second Class,
\$5.00 and up. Steerage, \$2.50 and up.Passengers ticketed through to any port in
Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates
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W. F. C. CAMPBELL,
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LACROSSE

The Bulletin has received from Chas. C. Brougham, secretary of the Medicine Hat lacrosse club, a communication on the subject of the formation of a Western Lacrosse League. Mr. Brougham says: "At a recent meeting of the Medicine Hat lacrosse club a motion was made and passed that in our opinion, owing to the continual arrival of eastern players in this country a league could be formed comprising the clubs of Edmonton, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat."

Mr. Brougham hopes that the local club may consider the subject.

As yet the club have had no re-organization meeting this spring, but when one is held this matter will be brought before them. The great difficulty that suggests itself in the way of establishing a western league is the distance between the towns in which the matches would be played, and the high passenger rates. The time and money necessarily spent in traveling is so great that it is almost impossible for a player to visit as a member of his team, any of the towns in Southern Alberta or along the main line, would be very considerable items for a team such as the one here, which has no bank account. If the railway rate could be materially reduced and the public prevailed on to do something in the name of sport and for the love of our national game, there is no reason why a league could not be organized and successfully maintained. In that case it would be possible to pull one or more matches off here one of our big celebration days in July.

This club is at present handicapped through the absence of its secretary and energetic inside home, F. E. Maroney, who will not be back from the north until the season is over. Through the transfer of E. J. Marshall of the Imperial bank, to Calgary, the club loses another stand by, and in S. Douglas, who may not be here for the playing the team will lose a stalwart on the defence line, whose place will be difficult to fill.

NO DISCRIMINATION THERE

At the last meeting of the Council of the Moose Jaw board of trade, the fuel question was brought up for discussion and it was pointed out that coal from the mines to the west of us sold cheaper in Winnipeg than in Moose Jaw. Many seemed to doubt this statement, but nevertheless it is an actual fact. The Winnipeg Commercial Bulletin, March 23rd, quotes Canadian Anthracite, (above) delivered to customers at \$9.50 per ton. The price charged for the same coal in Moose Jaw is \$10.50. Now Moose Jaw is just 400 miles nearer the mines than Winnipeg; yet the people of Winnipeg can buy their anthracite coal for \$1.00 a ton less than the citizens of Moose Jaw have to pay. Moose Jaw Times.

IMPRESSIONS OF ALBERTA.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Monitor, of Highgate, Ont., from the pen of a Strathcona lady:

"So many have questioned me relative to this part of the N.W.T., its climate and agricultural prospects, climate, how we live, etc., that it is impossible to reply to them individually. If you will help me out by publishing as much of this as you think proper, for their satisfaction, you will confer a great favor, as I cannot neglect my old friends by leaving their questions unanswered. This leaves us all quite well—in fact everyone is well here—and one would not be far wrong in inferring that health is contagious, instead of disease. Our doctors do not make many professional calls, but they make them every time. It is a mixed question whether our good health is due to climate or doctor's fees. There may be something in the suggestion, whether induced by economy or necessity."

Nearly all varieties of small fruits, such as high and low bush cranberries, red and black currants, red raspberries, gooseberries, blueberries, Saskatoons, and rhubarb grow in abundance. The fruit we get from British Columbia is excellent in both quality and price. Uncultivated districts yield enormous quantities of the fruits mentioned. Fuel is inexhaustible, coal is found in nearly all river banks and ravines, and many find it on their farms. At the diggings it is loaded up the wagon for \$1 a ton, and for \$2.50 it is put in the bin. Wood, such as poplar, willow, spruce, tamarac, etc., can be had for cutting and hauling. White wood is so cheap, hardwood lumber is dear. Gold is comparatively plentiful. We are building three gold dredges, each to cost \$25,000. The country is rolling, with about two feet of black loam, or a clay bottom. The average growth of timothy is four to five feet, oat straw is often six feet long, and the yield of grain is 75 to 90, and sometimes 100 bushels to the acre, weighing 40 to 42 lbs. to the bushel. The seed price is 25c. But wheat does not do so well here as it does further east, although a large acreage is grown. There are hundreds of acres of rich pasture ground to waste every year, owing to an insufficiency of cattle to consume it. Roots are an important crop. Butter, eggs from 25c to 35c in winter. At Calgary and in British Columbia 50c is the common price. The cool nights enable us to pack butter and eggs all through the summer, thus giving us a chance for winter prices. "We grow all the vegetables we need except corn and tomatoes."

During the summer months the country round Edmonton is dotted with Indian tepees. They hold their annual pow-wow here, and muster in hundreds,

bringing herds of ponies of all colors, which they offer for sale at \$8 up. During their celebration civilized garb is discarded for the native blanket, and some of the braves adorn themselves with earrings, beads and fantastic paint, minus the blanket. Game and water fowl are abundant.

Prices for what we have to buy are about the same as in Ontario. Fashion, dress and society customs are the same. Our churches are Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. We have both Protestant and Catholic hospitals, normal school, convent and high school. The Gallians, so greatly favored by our government, are dishonest and filthy. Either mentally or morally they are quite superior to their cattle. There may be exceptions, but they are not common. We have a very much mixed population. The British islands and colonies, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, China, Japan, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Austria, America—all contribute to make up the motley crowd. Even negroes find a place here. They are contented and happy and fairly prosperous, and think there is no place like Alberta.

In summer a laborer gets \$1.50 and a mechanic \$2 to \$3 a day. Work in winter is scarce, and many go to the lumber woods. Good board can be had for \$4. We have no blizzards, and snow has not exceeded three inches this winter (Jan. 5th). We had a large immigration from the United States last spring and expect a larger one this spring—600 coming from Nebraska alone.

An \$85,000 bridge connects Strathcona with Edmonton.

I repeat to tell the Highgate people that we have a mammoth brewery, but we have no potato bugs nor rats.

UNCLEAN OATS.

The following communication has been received by P. F. Tims, secretary of the board of trade, from G. W. Peterson, deputy commissioner of agriculture. Its subject matter is of vital importance to the farmers of the district:

I enclose herewith a sample of seed taken from a shipment of seed grain, oats, sent from the Edmonton district to the following: The following weeds are found therein: ball mustard, false flax and lamb's quarters. I thought it well to let you know that a very considerable number of complaints have reached this department recently, of dirty seed oats being sent from Edmonton district. I do not think there is any reasonable doubt that the Edmonton district can produce seed of a high quality. In the West and the shipment of such stuff as has come to the notice of the department this spring, is calculated to do your district damage. In one or two cases it has been found necessary to prosecute the purchaser and, if the seed merchant in the Edmonton district persists in this course, you may safely consider your market in the west, portion of the Territories ruined for all time to come. I asked for granted that your board is a proper authority to notify in this matter. I think it would be wisdom on your part of your board to bring influence to bear on local grain merchants, so as to induce them to have every bushel of seed grain cleaned before it leaves the district.

CANADIAN HORSES WANTED.

Premier Ross, of Ontario, has received a letter from Lord Strathcona, dated London, March 14th, which shows that the British government has at last seriously taken up the question of establishing permanent Imperial remount stations in Canada. Lord Strathcona says: "As a result of my interview and correspondence with the Right Hon. W. St. John Broderick, secretary of state for war, the army remount department are forthwith sending an officer to Canada to purchase horses. The officer selected is Lieut.-Col. Dent, who has visited Canada on similar occasions previously, and he will sail for the Dominion on the 20th inst. I am informed that he will purchase in the first place 500 horses for cavalry purposes and 500 colts for use of mounted infantry, and that he will also visit the Northwest as well as other parts of Canada. Col. Dent will, I believe, also look into the question of establishing two or three remount depots in different parts of the Dominion."

Advices to the local railways offices indicate there will be a large contingent of settlers for the Northwest from different parts of Ontario, to leave by weekly settlers' trains. Week before last 300 settlers with their effects went out. Four hundred were to leave on the 25th.

Tenders for Construction of Government Drain No. 2.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, up to the 25th April, 1901, for the construction of Government Drain No. 2, in Townships 54 and 55, Range 21, and West of the 4th Meridian, being in the vicinity of the Correction Line East of Fort Saskatchewan.

The work in connection with the construction of this drain consists of the moving of some eight thousand (8000) cubic yards of material. Tenders to state the price per cubic yard for the moving of this material, in accordance with the following classification: For surface material; for ordinary earth or sand; for gravel. Each tender to be accompanied by a marked cheque or express order payable to the undersigned for one hundred dollars (\$100.00), which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or to complete the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Regina, 26th March, 1901.

H. E. B. Breckles

TEACHER AND INSTRUCTOR OF

Clarinet, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar.

Pupil of Prof. Allen, London, Eng.

Desires to inform the public that he is now ready to receive pupils in the instruction of the above instruments. The latest method of teaching carefully imparted.

Also the latest Eastern and New York Society Dances taught, and I guarantee to teach anyone.

For terms, etc., write or call at 43 Hotel.

APPLES

Just to hand a fresh consignment of the finest apples ever brought to Edmonton, consisting of

SPIES, KINGS, BEN DAVIS, RUSSETTS.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

Arrive on every train.

Wholesale and retail. All prices

BANANAS

FRESH AND RIPE.

OUR PASTRY is unsurpassed. Everything up-to-date.

G. BERG,

Fruiterer & Confectioner.

Tenders for Construction of Government Drain No. 1.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, up to the 25th April, 1901, for the construction of Government Drain No. 1, in Township 54 and 55, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, being in the vicinity of the road from St. Albert to Morley.

The work in connection with the construction of this drain consists of the moving of some nineteen thousand (19,000) cubic yards of material.

Tenders to state the price per cubic yard for the moving of this material, in accordance with the following classification: For surface material; for ordinary earth or sand; for gravel. Each tender to be accompanied by a marked cheque or express order payable to the undersigned for two hundred dollars (\$200.00), which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or to complete the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Regina, 26th March, 1901.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has withdrawn from the co-partnership heretofore existing between himself and W. S. Edmonson, doing business as trading under the firm name of Edmonson & Johnson.

H. D. JOHNSON.

Gunsmithing

Guns repaired and cleaned. Re-stocking a specialty. Sewing Machines and other light machinery repaired and mended.

Bring your gun and get it cleaned for the 'prig' shooting.

ARCHIE CAMERON.

McDuggall St., next McCauley's Office.

Choice Farm for Sale.

I have for sale the farm of A. D. McDougall, Lamoureux, situated 24 miles N. W. of Fort Saskatchewan, 24 miles from Edmonton, within 2 miles of school and railway, and the Sturgeon River. Includes the whole Section 610 a res, Sec. 6, Tp. 56, R. 22, W. 4. All frame buildings. House 22x16, Granary 30x14, Stable 16x14. All fenced, wire and tamarac posts. 120 acres broken. With the farm will be sold Macker, drill, disk, drag, harrow, plow, balabala, wagon, furniture and a quantity of feed. The farm cuts 40 tons of hay.

I have also for sale the following properties:

1. S. W. 1-4 Sec. 6, Tp. 56, R. 22, W. 4th.

2. 240 acres of Sec. 32, Tp. 55, R. 22, W. 4th.

3. N. W. 1-4 Sec. 20, Tp. 55, R. 21, W. 4th.

4. N. E. 1-4 Sec. 17, Tp. 53, R. 23, W. 4th.

For price and terms apply to C. de W. Macdonald, Advocate, Edmonton.

SPRING GOODS.

Immense Display now on View at

The Manchester House.

Fine assortment of Ladies' Blouses, Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Under-skirts, Dress Goods, Organdy Muslins, Prints and Whitewear.

Men's & Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

Men's Suits from \$4.50 and upwards. Boys' Suits from \$2.50 and upwards.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Caps, etc., in great variety.

Boots and Shoes.

Best value in Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and Rubbers from the best makers.

The Manchester House (established in 1886) has been by general acclamation, recognized as THE STORE at which the BEST VALUES in DRY GOODS and BOOTS & SHOES can be obtained, and NEVER HAS THIS BEEN MORE APPARENT than at PRESENT.

W. Johnstone Walker.

Terms Strictly Cash.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES DOORS and SASH.

D. R. Fraser & Co.

IT IS VARIETY THAT MAKES US POPULAR.

Only the choicest and best

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Fish and Game.

OUR SPECIALTY...SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS.

The Gallagher-Hull COMPANY (LIMITED)

A New House For Sale.

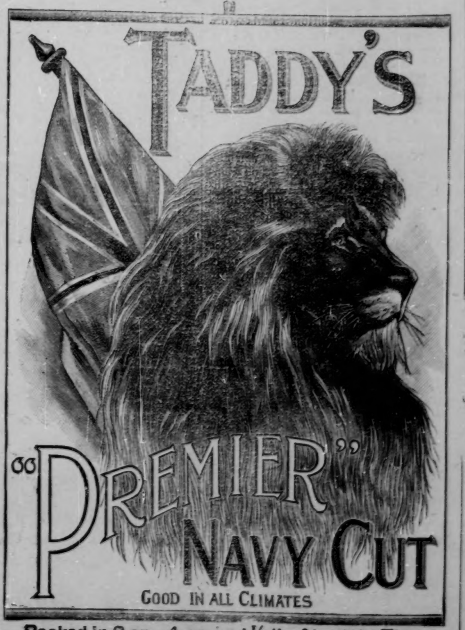
Artistic in Design.

A Model of Convenience.

Centrally Located.

Apply to

Cushing Bros., - Edmonton.



TADDY'S

PREMIER NAVY CUT

GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES

Packed in 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1/2 lb. Air-tight Tins.

Money LEND

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. Straight Loans. Latest practice out of the year, on Improved Farm and Town Property, by The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

W. S. ROBERTSON, Appraiser and Agent, Edmonton.

Store and office to be let in Robertson Block, also storage for household and other goods by week or month on reasonable terms. Apply to W. S. ROBERTSON, Street's Office.

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WESTERN DEVELOPMENT;

CANADA'S PROPERTY

(Continued from page 2.)
that every other interest is secondary to that—the prosperity of this country is dependent on whether those gentlemen get a cent more or a cent less on their cottons and their wools. So long as we are leaving our taxation by means of the tariff, just as long as these gentlemen, entitled to all the incidental protection which to all the incident will give them, a revenue tariff will give them. They are more than heartily welcome to it, and any success which they can achieve under these conditions we shall rejoice to see them achieve. There is no job to see them achieve. But we are not interested in that respect. But we are interested in the fact that from are told—I have heard it said of from the front benches of the opposition, that so soon as any manufacturing industry is found to be flourishing, then is the time to increase the tariff. The trouble with the manufacturers of Canada—if I may be allowed to be a judge—is that they have been living rather on the strength of the tariff rather than on the merits of their own case, than on the merits of their own case, and it is a happy thing for this country, instead of its being possible for one or more manufacturers to come down here and get another turn of the tariff screw to help them out, the time has come when they have to stand on their own feet, and fight out their own salvation, just as we in the Northwest have to. If any particular industry cannot maintain itself under the protection accorded to it by a fair revenue tariff, then let the industry be changed, just as in the Northwest, when wheat raising becomes unprofitable, we are told from every platform, in every newspaper and from every seat in parliament. Go into mixed farming. In the same way, if certain manufacturing industries cannot thrive under a revenue tariff, it is time for them to change to some other line of manufacture, instead of coming down to this house and putting themselves in the position of mendicants on our lavas.

I do not want to go into a very extensive discussion of this question, but one thing has attracted my attention in the plan which has always been put upon behalf of high duties in favor of the manufacturers. Whenever a demand is made for a high duty, or whenever an attempt is made to reduce a duty, these gentlemen of the manufacturing industries forthwith barricade themselves behind a breastwork of petulant and pious. It is the wives and children of their operatives who are going to be injured by any change in the tariff; and an appeal is made to justice or fair play to keep up the tariff. But when the tariff is kept up, when it is thought advisable to form one of these great unions or trusts, when business gets a little slack, or when somebody is making a big donation for a public library or something of the kind, and a cut is made in wages, we do not then hear anything about the suffering of the workmen or operatives in the factories.

Might I make a suggestion to these philanthropists who are so very anxious about their laboring men. Laboring men depend upon the necessities of life the same as everybody else, and have less money with which to buy them. We have all heard about the inquiry with regard to coal oil, about the high duties on coal oil, and a good many of us have said that they are altogether too high. Coal oil is an article which absorbs a large part of the wages of these unfortunate operatives, but I have never yet seen or heard of a manufacturing association in Canada, or any representative of these associations advocating a reduction of the duty on that article. No danger of their doing that, because that would be attacking the sacred principle of protection. It is with them a case of hang together, they will hang separately, and they support the duty on coal oil and every other high duty simply on principle, although it takes money out of the pockets of the operatives, which these operatives need so much.

The claim is made that the present tariff is the same as the old one, that the tariff policy of the present government is the same old national policy as that of the late government. Well, it is, it is, why move this resolution? Why not endorse the policy of the government by accepting the motion of the hon. minister of finance? I assume that in moving this motion, hon. gentlemen opposite acknowledge that there is not only a radical difference between the tariff policy of the present government and that of the late government but that the tariff policy of the present government is not approved by the present opposition because of supposed inadequate protection to manufacturing industries. If the resolution does not mean that, it does not mean anything.

PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 26.

Although a government day, yesterday afternoon was chiefly taken up in discussion of private bills, which were first on the order paper. The Canada National Transport Company's bill received a large share of consideration. This is a project to connect the Georgian Bay at Collingwood with Lake Ontario at Toronto by a double track, railway, 70 miles in length, forming a link in another grain transport route from the west to the Atlantic. Although the Grand Trunk has a line connecting these points at present it is said not to be suitable for the purposes of the company, Toronto is of

course interested in the scheme, as its success would advantage that city, but some of Toronto's representatives showed such a great deal more anxiety than usual to protect the public interests as to arouse the suspicion that political animosity against the promoters of the bill very nearly overpowered their usual willingness to stand by local interests. The question raised on an amendment moved by Clarke, of West Toronto, was as to whether provision should be made for taking over the line by the government at a valuation from which the bonuses if any, should be deducted. From the discussion it appeared that the right to expropriate the property was inherent in the government, but it was thought by some to be desirable that notice should be given in the bill. Others held that although it might or would be right to give such notice it should be given in a general law, and not in a special bill. There was also a difference of opinion as to the propriety of deducting bonuses received by the company from the valuation upon which the government would be required to pay. Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, supported the amendment, which was the same as the one he had moved in the railway committee, where it was defeated. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, opposed it. The amendment was defeated on a vote in committee, and the bill went to third reading.

R. L. Richardson introduced an amendment to the railway act of the same intent as the defeated amendment to the Transit Company's bill. He showed that the principle of expropriation in railway charters had been adopted in the first railway charter granted in Canada, and was contained in the Grand Trunk charter. A like provision was contained in the general railway act of England, placed there under the premiership of Gladstone. These provisions did not, however, deal with the right of the country to be expropriated by the houses which it had paid towards the railways, which was the leading feature of his bill.

The budget debate was continued by Scott, of West Assiniboia. He declared his dissatisfaction with the reductions in the present tariff, but could not vote for the protectionist resolution of the opposition. Touching on the subject of the minister of finance to a possible shrinkage of revenue, he suggested a further judicious reduction of the duties as a means of preventing such decrease. The returns showed that on many lines of manufactures a decrease of the duties was followed by an increase of the revenue. He devoted the greater part of his speech to a discussion of the financial position of the Territories towards the Dominion, with a view towards the establishment of provincial organization at an early date. His facts on this point were well thought out and carefully presented.

Richardson, Lisgar, addressed the government at considerable length in a clever speech dealing with the tariff, laying stress on the fact that the resolutions that had been made were not all that were desired. Criticizing the government for not having made closer approach to free trade he could not vote for the protectionist resolution of the opposition.

CONCERT AT THE STURGEON RIVER.

A social and entertainment was given in the Bethel Methodist church, Sturgeon river, on Wednesday evening of last week, and was very successful. The attendance was good; the church being filled. Tea was served by the ladies of the congregation after which the following programme was rendered:

Clee, "Merrily, Merrily." Choir.
Solo, "My Dad's the Engineer," Phoebe Long.
Recitation, "Trouble in Amen Corner," Miss Knight.
Instrumental, Miss June and "Mr. June."
Duet, "The Sweetest Song of All," Misses N. June and Phoebe Long.
Recitation, "The Schoolmaster's Vision," Miss Rye.
Solo, "The Songs my Mother Sang," Mrs. Thacker.
Instrumental, Mr. Thompson.
Solo, "Whispering Willow," Bertha Long.
Recitation, "How Lady, Stole a Rope," Bertie Macfie.
Duet, "Canada Land of Maple," Bertha and Tenny Long.
Solo, P. Finkler.
Recitation, "First Settler's Story," Mrs. Thacker.
Chorus, "Pass A Word Along," Choir.
Solo, "The Song My Mother Used to Sing," Miss Rye.
Instrumental, Mr. Davis and Mr. June.
Recitation, "Blindman's Holiday," P. Thacker.
Recitation, Mr. McKittick.
Instrumental, Mr. Thompson.
Recitation, "Caleb's Courtship," B. Macfie.
Selection, "I Never Get Mad," Choir.
"God Save the Queen."

The singing of the choir, which has been recently organized, was exceptionally good. The proceeds of the entertainment, amounting to \$20.00, will be applied to the personnel fund. Entertainments in aid of the same fund will be given at Poplar Lake to-morrow evening and at North Sturgeon on Tuesday, next.

Bull for Sale.

A registered pedigree, Shorthorn bull for sale. Apply to

JAS. TOUGH,

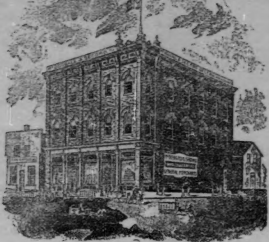
Edmonton, P. O.

44-50p

W. S. KIMBORN, Architect, V. J. J. and Fire Insurance agent, OFFICE—Over Imperial Bank.

W. S. KIMBORN, Archt. V. J. J. and Fire Insurance agent, OFFICE—Over Imperial Bank.

..McDougall & Secord..



Your New Spring Gowns

Where will you Buy the Goods?
And who will Make Them?

Before you decide so important a question we would like you to look over our (New Goods) and have a chat with our Miss Milligan.

The Material First.

We can show you the Very Newest Correct Cloths for Tailor Suits as well as a large variety of Swell Goods for Dressy Home or Calling Costumes.

Our Prices are always moderate.

Just a few of the late arrivals:

Spring Capes, Spring Costumes, Spring Jackets.

Sailor Hats from 25cts.

Black Satin Blouses from 75c. Ladies' Parasols from 75c.

McDougall & Secord.

"MIKADO"
..Cream Separators..

Second to None
The Best in the World

Will save 2 1/2 pounds more butter out of one churning of eight cows milk than any other Separator on the market.

Jas. A. Stovel,

Sole Agent

EDMONTON

Larue & Picard

General Merchants

Always carry a full line in Groceries, Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps, and Crockery.

We defy competition as to prices.

New-comers are cordially invited.

FINE COLD LAKE TROUT

Beef, Pork,
Prime Bacon, Sausage, Wener,
Ham, Mutton, Kenuck.

Headcheese and Tripe &c

VOGEL & TOMLINSON.

LOST, \$10 REWARD.

Last spring one black two year old mare, white spots on forehead. About 1500 lbs. weight. Had been stolen from the premises of the undersigned, and was given for the return to McDougall's stable or to

LOUIS VANACKER, St. Albert.

INSTANTLY

Look from the premises of the undersigned, one bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds. Had been stolen from the premises of the undersigned, and was given for the return to McDougall's stable or to

DAN BROS., Spruce Grove.



Will not Shrink

The rain may come and go, but its effect upon

Shorey's Ready
Tailored Clothing

is nil. There is no shrink in it. The goods are all sponged and shrunk before being made up. Shorey's reputation is attached to each individual garment—you will find a guarantee card in the pocket.

It costs no more than the unsatisfactory kind.

Material, style, make and finish irreproachable. That is why we sell it.

Money back, if what we tell you is not true.

Great
Clearing
Sale..

For the next THIRTY DAYS we will offer our entire stock of

Men's Fur Coats

Men's Frieze Coats

Boys' Frieze Coats

Mens' Frieze Suits
(Double Breasted)

Men's Fur Caps

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

Felt Shoes

At Cost.

GROCERIES - -

Our prices on Choice, Fresh Groceries are rapidly increasing our Grocery Trade.

Terms Cash..

ROSS BROS.

Early Closing.

We, the undersigned Merchants of the Village of Port Saskatchewan, agree to close our respective places of business every Wednesday afternoon, also to close our stores at 7 p.m. every day except Saturday and the day immediately preceding public holidays. This agreement to continue in force from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, 1901.

(Signed) AHERA & CO.
P. ATLEN
G. T. MONTGOMERY
W. H. CAMPBELL
MORRIS BROS.
GEO. KINFAIR.

ESTRAY.

Came to premises of undersigned on 25th March 1901, one bay stallion, white strip in face, hind feet white, indelible brand on left shoulder, about 1200 pounds. Had halter on.

JOHN LOGAN, Beaver Lake.

FLOUR

ALL STANDARD GRADES

Made from carefully selected Wheat.

Weight Stamped on Every Sack.

Always ask for Flour made by

The Edmonton Milling Co.
(INCORPORATED)

STRATHCONA, ALTA.

Re-Opening

with a brand new stock of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, etc.

THE SPRUCE GROVE STORE
lately occupied by Mr. Fairbanks.
Open by March 29th.

C. PRATT.

Farm for Sale.

The farm of the late Charles Francis Cardwell, North West quarter, 22-55-37, about 18 miles North East of Edmonton. Apply to

BECK & EMERY.

Farm to Rent.

South East quarter, 9-55-23, 160 acres. "The Stamp farm," about 16 miles North of Edmonton. Apply to

BECK & EMERY.



E. RAYMER,

Sole Agent, Edmonton.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

Wedding Rings made to order.

Repairing in all its branches.

E. RAYMER, the Jeweller.

North of Scotland Canadian
MORTGAGE CO.

Money to Lend

On Improved Farm Property in Alberta

OLSKA, HAMMOND & HANTON, Winnipeg, Managers

C. B. LOTT, CALGARY, District Appraiser for Alberta

For application forms and information, call on

A. G. HARRISON, EDMONTON.

Next east McDougall & Secord's. P.O. Box

..STRATHCONA..

Brewing & Malting
COMPANY.

P. O. Box 102, Strathcona. Telephone runner

Manufacturers of the new sale—des

XXX Porter and Ale and Lager Beer.

Bottled, or in cask or keg

Family trade solicited, and delivery free.

J. B. HERGEN is my Agent at Edmonton, and Resolute & Resolute my agents at St. Albert, from whom any Porter or Lager Beer is purchased at the same price as at the brewery. Beer must be returned when empty to the agent from whom they were purchased. Any person or persons selling our kegs or delivering same on same in any way will be prosecuted.

Ring us up at any time with order.

ROBERT OCHSNER, Proprietor

EDMONTON

..MACHINE SHOP.

I have taken over the business formerly conducted by Stapley & Brewster, and am prepared to do all kinds of repair work on engines and farm and other machinery. Blacksmith and Wood-working shop connected. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. BREWSTER,

Stapley & Brewster's old stand, Edmonton



WM. LOCKHART,
UNDERTAKER.

Coffins and Caskets, all styles, made at extreme prices. All kinds of Funeral Furnishings

Third Street, South of H. C. Co's Store.

CHARLIE BUNN RETURNS FROM THE ARCTIC

Charlie Bunn arrived from the north early Sunday morning. His case, to Edmonton people, has been an interesting one ever since the first report of his having been lost. It was three years ago that Bunn left Edmonton with the Chaffield party, just prior to their return in the spring of 1899, Bunn started from Paddle river, then by canoe down the Peace, and on to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake. After working there a season with John Kelly, of Edmonton, for Bishop & Nagle, he attached himself to the Bell expedition survey party, for the exploration of the Barren Lands, and the country beyond the Great Bear lake, and along the Dease and Coppermine rivers. The circumstances incident to his loss from that party our readers are all familiar, as gleaned from reports brought in from the north from time to time during the winter.

Deserted by his associate, Trombley, when he had dislocated his ankle, Bunn had a most painful and trying experience; one which would have caused almost any man to give up in despair. For eight days, through snow and storm, he struggled bravely onward, without compass to guide him, and with the weather such that he could take no bearings from landmarks or sun. Through all he retained and faithfully recorded the government party's entire route of the trip, which had been entrusted to his care.

After the Esquimaux had brought Bunn to Billy Patton's post, Fort Norman, he spent a few weeks there, to allow his ankle to get well, and then he sailed to come with Patton on the latter's trip to Edmonton. His injury was such, however, that he was compelled to allow it further rest, and then resumed the journey. He made the entire distance from Norman to Athabasca landing on foot, and came from the latter place by stage to Edmonton.

Bunn speaks in high terms of the traders whom he met on the journey to this place, and of the treatment he received at the hands. He is still troubled by his injured ankle, but expects to be able to go out again, having determined to return to the Arctic Circle.

Notwithstanding the hardships that he has lived through, hardships that would have killed a less robust man, Bunn looks comparatively healthy. He was asked: "How did you live during the eight days you were wandering? Did you get any game?"

"No," he replied, "but I had something to eat—Arctic grass and moss, but the moss wasn't good eating. As for game, it was all around me. I could hit the antelope with stones, but I couldn't kill them. I had just had a few cartridges for the rifle. I reckon I would have been happy."

Of his wanderings he said: "When I got to the Indian traps, I had hardly any clothes on. I had been tearing off and tearing off for wrappings for my feet; both pants legs were gone to the knees and half my shirt, to protect my feet from the rocks."

"The Indians I struck? Oh, they were Yellowknives. They are the only northern Indians on friendly terms with the Esquimaux. No, they are not a cleanly race. They gave me clothes to wear and other things that went with the clothes, and which I didn't count on; but, man, those Indians were sure good to me."

A few days after he had discovered the Indian camp, Mr. Bunn got to take him back to the last camp of the party, at the spot where he had been lost from. The Indians had moved their camp nearer in the meantime, and then the journey itself occupied two days by boat and two by land. The journey by all land would have taken much longer. It was about fifteen days from the time he was lost until he returned to the camp. He then discovered the canoe, with ten cartridges and a fish hook. No food or other supplies of any kind, nothing but the cartridges and fish hook; and the following "letter to a dead man" from J. M. Bell, leader of the party:

"I am afraid that this note is thoroughly useless and you are content that you have long ago gone to another land. We have delayed here over a week waiting for you, but Louis (the half-breed who deserted him) and Charlie Cassell have secured the canoe and now I think you are lost. I want to get out of this country at all. Should you, however, by any chance, yet live, I am leaving the canoe as a chance for you to get away from this dreary place, as well as troling provisions and cartridges. I shall communicate at once on reaching civilization with your relatives. I can't understand how you could have got away from us."

Finding the party had gone Bunn returned with the Indians to their camp, remaining with them until his foot got better, when he engaged them to take him to Patton's trading post, at Fort Norman.

Of the north and the ways of its inhabitants Mr. Bunn has many interesting stories to tell. Great Bear lake is a magnificent body of water. It was supposed to be the largest body of water on the American continent

but in the light of Bell's exploration was thought to be second. And Mr. Bunn is convinced that if it were fully surveyed it would be found to be the largest. The Great Bear river, emptying from the lake into the Mackenzie is a splendid stream. "It takes you four days to track up," said the returned traveler, "and you come down in four hours if you can stay in the canoe." He added significantly.

Fort Confidence, built by the Franklin exploration party in 1874, is still standing and in excellent repair. Even the flag staff still stands. "I cooked my coffee," said Mr. Bunn, "with wood hauled there in '74."

The Slavey Indians have a cold-blooded way of disposing of their aged women. When a squaw gets too old to work she is turned out of the camp or left behind to die. Among the Slaveys a superstition exists against the trapping of lynx or mink. The Indians will not kill a lynx nor skin a mink. As a result many of these animals are found in the country of the Slaveys. The only pelts of mink brought to the traders are those caught by the old women who are turned adrift and who take out their existence as best they can by snoring and trapping. Among the other tribes, Eskimo and Yellowknives this unnatural custom does not prevail. The Eskimo are superior to the others in some respects. The women are generally fairer in complexion and with blue eyes, though dark hair is universal all throughout all the tribes.

Among the few curiosities Mr. Bunn brings out are specimens of the flora of the Arctic Circle, pretty yellow moss flowers and Arctic poppies and violets, the latter of the most delicate hue imaginable.

A SIGNED STATEMENT OF THE INDIANS

who reached and cared for the wanderer was taken at Fort Norman before the priest, missionaries and traders there.

THE CITY FATHERS.

A regular meeting of the council was held Wednesday when the following civic affairs were considered and disposed of:

Letter of secretary of the golf club, as to effects of the club in the building taken over by the town as a civic hospital. Coun. Brown reported that a large portion of the dishes, etc., referred to had been packed up and sent at the time to Ross river, where they were now stored. The golf club chairs and table had been used and he recommended payment of \$21.75 in full. The letter was referred to the health and relief committee.

The communication of the auditor, accompanying his report, was filed. Local improvement district number 45 which borders the town on the west wants the present trail where it angles from Main street to the St. Albert trail, surveyed. Coun. Brown was appointed a committee of one to investigate.

Dr. Wilson complained about the medical health officer, and that he was unable to find copies of that officer's correspondence on file in the town offices. Dr. Wilson was informed that the letter of the medical health officer, was written and sent to the health and relief committee, and that the health officer is required to file copies of his reports only, and not of his letters in the town office.

This matter of the disputed title to a strip along the front of the property between Montgomery's and Parsons' store came up on a letter from the solicitor, Mr. McDougall, the owner of the property, offered to take \$300 in full. On motion of Coun. Morris the council decided to accept Mr. McDougall's offer and the mayor and Coun. Lee were appointed to close the matter up.

Five local improvement petitions were read for sidewalk in different parts of town.

Four foot walk on east side of Fifth street from Victoria to McKay avenues.

Four foot walk on the west side of Sixth street, E. B. reserve, between Jasper and Victoria avenues, with street crossing on Victoria avenue.

Four foot walk on the north side of Fifth street between McDougall and Fifth streets.

Six foot walk on the south side of Jasper avenue, E. B. reserve, between Sixth and Victoria streets, with street crossing to connect with sidewalk on north side of Jasper avenue.

Four foot walk on the east side of Elizabeth street, with crossing to connect with the sidewalk on Howard street.

All the petitions were approved of and tenders will be called to be in in two weeks.

Health and relief committee reported the engagement of Dr. McKay to take charge of the quarantine hospital at a salary of \$250 per month. Dr. Roy was receiving \$25 per day. Accounts aggregating \$434.34 for the

The Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
Capital Paid Up, 16,000,000.
Reserve Fund, 2,600,000.
EDMONTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on deposits.
A general Banking business transacted.
J. S. WILLIAMS
Manager

maintenance of the hospital, were passed. The following accounts of the meeting passed, after which the meeting dissolved:
Postage stamps, \$.75
Sinking fund interest, 3.95
Imperial Bank interest on over draft, 1.30
Salaries, 383.34
Local I. D. No. 68, taxes, 2.40
Relief for indigents, 2.40
W. Humberstone, coal, 16.18
J. T. Blowey, Electric Light Co., 65.12
Telephone, 29.00
P. A. Stephen, audit, 67.50
Pay sheet, 22.50

LOCAL.

—Mr. Justice Scott went south Tuesday.

—To-day the post office will be open from 5 o'clock till 10.

—B. W. Miesner returned from Calgary Wednesday night.

—R. A. Rutan goes south to-morrow, returning Monday.

—Stainer's sacred cantata "The Crucifixion" will be given at All Saints church to-night at 7.30.

—Farmers of Cardston, Southern Alberta, have started seeding. Some already have forty acres sown.

—Strathcona amateurs are staging "Chiseling." They contemplate putting it on in Edmonton during one of the days of our fair.

—Dr. McKay takes charge of the quarantine hospital to-day, in the place of Dr. Roy. The change is made for purposes of economy, as the town saved some \$500 a month by it. Dr. McKay is a graduate of Edinburgh college and a physician of many years experience.

—The golf club meets to re-organize on the 11th.

—An able representation of "winter lingering in the lap of spring" has been furnished by the weather to an unappreciative public this week. Spring came weeks ago, and by all the laws of nature and decency should have remained. But it didn't. Smiling spring and frothing winter vied with each other for the contract of supplying the weather for Northern Alberta, with the result that the atmosphere was of a delightfully variegated nature. The prudent and well-provided man carried a duxey, a fur overcoat, and an umbrella, using them all alternately during the course of the day. Tuesday the climatic contest for supremacy ended in the triumph, temporarily at least, of hoary winter, who to justify his name, celebrated the victory by dropping down a foot of the beautiful over the town and district. For a day and a night the soft snow fell, clogging up the sidewalks and the street, and clinging to the trees in an odd graceful way. It was a real old Ontario snow storm while it lasted. The storm is now over but the snow is with us but not for long, for the suns out from behind the clouds and the beautiful is surely and swiftly passing away.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

The following donations for March have been received by the new Public Hospital:
One pair pillows and slips, Mrs. J. McDougall.
Magazines, Lutheran Minister.
Fruit and jelly, Mrs. J. J. Dunlop.
Fruit and jelly, Mrs. H. C. Taylor.
Vegetables, Mrs. Inglis.
Box of apples, Hallier & Aldridge.
Case of canned vegetables, Mrs. F. Ross.
Bread and fruit, Mrs. J. Looby.
Eggs, Mrs. Keith, (Clover Bar).
Ten dollars, Mrs. Harry Goodridge.
Five dollars, H. H. MacChully, (Lacombe).
Donations from Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Edmonson.

MARKETS.

Oats are almost off the market. Almost all the crop has been marketed and the balance that remains in the farmers' hands cannot now be delivered owing to the condition of the roads. The price is 27½ to 31c.
Beef is up. Live it brings 31-1 to 3c. Dressed 30 to 7c.
Pork, live, 31-20 to 41-2c.
Pork, dressed, 5 to 51-4c.
Hog deliveries are heavy.
Mutton, live, 41-2c to 5, dressed, 10c.
Turkeys, 10c.
Chickens, 10c.
Deliveries in all lines of produce are necessarily light, owing to the condition of the roads.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Jasper—Richard Price, Belmont; E. T. Bigley, St. Crad. Edmonton; Jas. Bowles, Geo. Gould, Balderston, Ont.; W. Doyle, John Varty, Jos. Drew, Geo. Grant, James B. Patterson, Cal. Gary; E. Hendricks, Stony Plain; J. J. Mohr, Stony Plain; C. D. Algar, Ponoka; E. A. Pierce, and son, New Laramie; W. E. Skokes, J. J. McGillis, S. Fraser, Camilla; D. L. McKinlay, Stony Plain.
Alberta—R. C. Davis, Quebec; J. W. Leith, C. D. Black, St. Young; J. O. Vancouver, J. M. Herie, M. E. O'Brien, L. L. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin; C. McKinnon, B. Barker, L. F. Riddell, Louis Clegdon, C. E. Morris, Toronto, Berlin, W. A. Kibbler, Brampton; and Mrs. Crosswater, C. E. Stewart, Carroll, Ia.; A. W. Lumpkin, Trout Lake, Ia.
Victoria—L. Levesauer, O. Boudreau, H. L'Hirondelle, A. L'Hirondelle, J. Consueau, M. Robertson, A. Guilbault, S. Albert, M. Cunn, R. Qui Barre; C. Dubuc, E. Dubuc, Montclair, Thomas McKelvie and wife, Peter Riddick, Dick Sutter, L. LaPage, Nap. Ledere, Fort Saskatchewan; Noel, St. Emile; B. Bolduc, and wife, Dan Brox, J. McPherson, Frank Clifford, Conjour, Green, Mr. Bradshaw, Vermillion; C. W. Cross, Edmonton.

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

E. J. Conklin, of Winnipeg, arrived here Monday night, having been sent by the Dominion government to settle the question of a site for the proposed court house and goal to be erected here, and to arrange, on behalf of the government for the purchase of the site selected. Mr. Conklin has spent the last few days investigating the several sites offered, but so far no decision has been arrived at. At last night's council meeting a committee consisting of the mayor and Councilmen Lee, and Blowey was appointed to consider with the representative of the public works department the matter of the site. Among the locations offered are block X, the corner opposite McDougall & Scord's store, a portion of the H. B. Co. reserve beyond the company's store and on the road into the race track, and the Hutton property directly in the rear of Gariepy & Brosseau's store, the latter making a commodious and well situated site, while the price, \$5,500, is decidedly reasonable. This latter is the most popular site and one that meets with the general approval of the citizens of the east and west ends. The council are content to have the building erected within a reasonable distance of the business centre, say between McDougall & Scord's and the Alberta hotel, and so long as it is erected within those limits no objection will be taken, but they are prepared to object vigorously to any attempt to select a site out on the St. Albert trail, as was done in the case of the land office.

BIRTHS.

Loveland—At Strathcona on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1901, the wife of Dan Loveland, of twin sons.

For Sale.

Block of land (44 lots) adjoining Public Hospital, \$500
50 ft. on Main St., \$3000; easy terms
50 " " " " \$1000
25 " " " " 3000
53 " " " " (corner) 1500
106 " " " " 3000
House and lot on 4th St., H.B. Reserve, \$1050
and other Lots in all parts of Town.

The Adamson farm in the well known Clover Bar district. One mile from school and church; 320 acres, of which 160 are fenced; 65 acres in crop last season. Good buildings. A creek runs through the property, and there is a good well at the house. Price \$10 per acre. Terms on application.

T. A. STEPHEN,
Real Estate Agent, Edmonton.
Office last door east of Post Office.

WANTED.
Man to run a Match, also man to run an Edger. Apply at Fraser & Co. Saw Mill.

WANTED.
Military apprentices wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. H. C. Macdonald at J. M. Clouston & Co. store.

TO RENT.
A new brick house on Manago avenue. Rent very reasonable. Apply at Bulletin office.

TO RENT.
Seven-roomed brick house, well furnished throughout. Good location.

Good Office, (suitable for house or church) for sale. Apply to C. W. MATHERS.

Farm to Let.
Farm to let, 140 acres broken, about 120 acres of summer fallow ready for seeding. Will rent for cash or on share to suitable party. Apply to LAWRENCE ADAMSON, Fort Saskatchewan.

An Improved Farm
In St. Albert district for sale cheap or will let for city property. A snap if taken at once.

44 SHEDDEN & CAMPBELL.

Notice to Contractors.
Sealed tenders will be received up to the 11th April for the brick and masonry, etc. required in connection with the new Presbyterian church, and all information obtained at the office of the undersigned.

WM. SHORT,
Chairman of Church Committee.

BULLS FOR N. W. T.
Arrangements have again been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, whereby pure-bred bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions. Freight charges only \$5.00 per head. Cows will be dispatched as soon as sufficient animals are booked.

The Association can confidently recommend parties desiring to purchase stock to place their orders with Mr. William Sharman, Souris, Man., who will again take charge of the shipments.

GEORGE H. GREIG,
Sec'y. Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, Winnipeg.

Jas. McDonald, REAL ESTATE
Fire, Accident, Plate Glass

INSURANCE.
Agent for Goddard & McCulloch Sales, Newcomb Piano

BELLEVILLE BLOCK, Box 44 Edmonton.

J. H. Morris & Co.
SPRING GOODS.
Our Spring Stock is now complete in all departments, and persons wishing to save money can do so by giving us a call.
DRESS GOODS.—In this line we can give you some very well made goods at extra low prices.
CREPONS.—We can give you a nice 44-inch Crepon beautifully finished for \$1.15 per yard. Extra values at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 per yard.
POPLINS.—In this line we can give you blacks and colors at 50c per yard.
STRIPED SERGES.—A swell line of 44-inch wide at 50c per yard.
FANCY BROCADES.—A swell line of Fancy Brocades at 30c per yard.
CASHMERE.—Black Cashmeres at 25c, 30c, 60c, 65c, 75c and \$1 a yard.
LUSTRES.—Unsurpassed qualities at 25c, 35c, 50c and 60c a yard.
SERGES.—Good values at 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c per yard.
OSTUME LENGTHS.—We have some very fine costume lengths in blues, browns, greys, fawns and greens at \$5.00 and \$6.00 a length.
ALLOVER LACE.—Extra good values in white at 30c and 75c per yard. Blacks at 50c per yard.
MUSLINS.—We can give you a very large range of spots, stripes, checks and fancies at very low prices.
SATIN STOCK COLLARS at 15c, 30c and 60c each.
NEW TIES at 25c, 50c and 60c.

J. H. MORRIS & CO.
ONE PRICE. Free and Prompt Delivery.

Selling Out!
RETIRED FROM BUSINESS
We will begin on the 20th inst. a
60 Days' Clearing Sale
of our \$8,000.00 Stock of Gents' Furnishings.
This is a new and fully assorted stock of
Ready-made Clothing, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, also Boots and Shoes and Fur Goods.
And includes our spring purchases already arrived, or arriving. Prices will be cut so heavily as to ensure the stock being disposed of by the end of the specified time. Come early
Cristall & Diamond,
Gentlemen's Outfitters

Drills - Drills
THE CELEBRATED
American Dowagiac Drill
Is now in Edmonton for sale and must be sold at once at...
Your own Price and Conditions.

Do not be afraid to call if you want a Drill. These Drills have the largest sales in the United States, and why not have the same in Canada?
Call if you want Bargains.
Kelly & Beals
FT. SASKATCHEWAN CASH STORE
We carry a complete stock of Groceries at Edmonton Prices.
We also keep a well-assorted stock of Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Clothing and Crockery.
One price only and that the lowest.
MORRIS BROS.
N. B.—The Cheap Sale still continues.